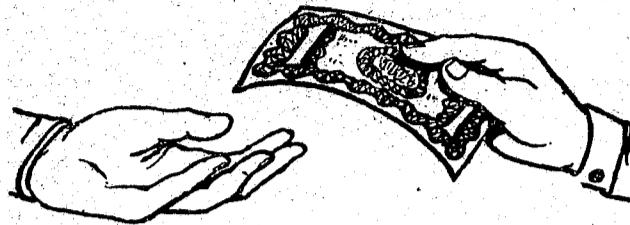


GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, MAY 2, 1918.

LOW PRICES



NO matter how good our meat, we couldn't be as successful as we are unless we sold at low prices. We claim that our prices are the most reasonable anywhere for the quality of meat sold. You will save a neat little sum during the year if you let us serve you.

## Strictly Cash Market

F. H. MILKS

Phone No. 2

**Your Needs Satisfied**  
**Your Wants Gratified**

We guarantee to not only **SATISFY** your NEEDS, but to **GRATIFY** your **WANTS** in best groceries. We have

FOR YOUR NEEDS—The best Coffee, and Tea of highest quality, and all of the other necessities of a comfortable life.

FOR YOUR WANTS—Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Jellies and Jams, Pickles, Sauces, etc. Breakfast Foods, Cakes, Candies, and Fresh Fruits in abundance.

OUR WATCHWORD—"Purity and Freshness, and at a living price."

**H. Petersen, GROCER**  
Phone No. 25



**FOR YOUR FARM AND**  
**WAR GARDEN**

**SPADES, RAKES,****SHOVELS****and HOES****and SMALL GARDEN TOOLS**

Garden Hose and Attachments

**Salling, Hanson Co.**

Hardware Department



**Model Bread**  
and High-Grade Pastries

**"Better Than Mother Made"**

All baked goods made in accordance with the requirements of the Food Administrator.

**Model Bakery** THOS. CASSIDY, Proprietor

THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

**BUSINESS MEN**  
**ENJOY OUTING**

GRAYLING BOARD OF TRADE  
MEMBERS ARE GUESTS OF  
BAY CITY FOR A DAY;  
KNOW THE VALUE  
OF GOOD-FEL-  
LOWSHIP.

Grayling, the liveliest of cities of northeastern Michigan, the city where they "go over the top" in everything which they undertake and the city which is linked closely to Bay City by ties of business and personal friendships, is represented in Bay City today by between 40 and 50 of her live-wire business men, members of the Grayling Board of Trade, who came to Bay City as the guests of local business men.

The Grayling people have been a long time coming—not because they didn't want to come earlier—but be-

MR. FRED C. WESTOVER, PRESIDENT  
BAY CITY BOARD OF COMMERCE.

cause of the war. At first thought that excuse might appear ridiculous, but nearly a year ago the Grayling business men had made all arrangements to come to Bay City, as a return visit for the trip Bay City business men made to their city on the opening of the Shoppeneugs Inn. Dates had been fixed and some preparations made for the trip. Then the mobilization of the National Guard at Camp Ferris, Grayling was ordered, the state's soldiers gathered there for the first part of their training for the great venture "over there." The troops filled Grayling, there was much business to be attended to and much to be done for the comfort of the soldiers, and the Grayling men couldn't well leave home while the "boys" had to be looked after.

**Invitation Kept Open.**  
The visit, however, was only postponed. This was understood at both ends of the line and a short time ago Secretary Gieglung, of the Grayling Board of Trade, wrote to the Bay City Board of Commerce, announcing their readiness to pay the long deferred visit and was promptly informed that they would be welcome on any date they might select.

Yesterday they came, were met at the train by a large delegation of Bay City business men and the Emmanuel Church Band, escorted to the Colonial club, where they were received by Governor Sleeper and after the reception there, a dinner was served at which President Westover acted as toastmaster and, in a few appropriate words, welcomed the visitors and tendered them the freedom of the city while they were here.

**Mayor Hanson's "Wire."**  
Mayor T. W. Hanson, of Grayling, was on the program for a response, but he was called to Detroit earlier in the week and found yesterday that he would be unable to reach Bay City in time for the banquet, so he sent the following telegram:

"Unable to make connections and reach Bay City in time for your banquet. I wish to thank you for the warm reception and the splendid hospitality that I know you will extend to our delegation, and while I am not able to be present in person I will be in spirit. This meeting will have a tendency to cement the bond of friendship between Grayling and Bay City, and will pave the way for future conferences relating to the good of both communities. Extend my best wishes to all present and accept of my sincere regret in not being able to be with you on this occasion."

"T. W. Hanson."

His place on the program was taken by Rev. A. Mitchell, pastor of the Grayling M. E. Church, who expressed the pleasure of the guests over their visit to Bay City and the hospitality of their hosts and closed with an appeal for united action in patriotic work and especially for the casting aside of sectarianism and the differences which lead to nothing but discord.

Willard E. King responded to the toast, "Grayling-Bay City, a combination that cannot be beaten," and he too digressed to patriotic subjects (Continued on last page.)

**Is First County to Officially  
Subscribe Quota.**

## FIRST COUNTY TO GO OVER TOP.

Over Subscribe Loan Quota \$15,000.

Leads All States in 7th Federal Reserve District.

The people of Crawford county may well afford to congratulate themselves for the wonderful showing made in the 3rd Liberty loan drive when it is known that we were the first county in the whole Seventh Federal Reserve district to subscribe to our quota. The Seventh district comprises several states among which are Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and possibly Indiana. There may be more states in this district but we are not sure of it.

This is certainly a great honor to claim and one that reflects great credit upon those in charge of the drive and upon the people who so nobly and promptly responded. Official notice of our remarkable success was received from F. R. Fenton, Federal Reserve director of sales for Michigan. It reads as follows:

Chicago, April 24, 1918.  
Mr. T. W. Hanson, Chairman.  
Crawford Co. Liberty Loan Com.  
Grayling, Mich.

Dear Mr. Hanson:

I think it would be gratifying to know that Crawford county was the very first in the whole Seventh Federal Reserve district to officially subscribe its quota. You were not the first county chairman to inform us that you had gone over the top, but your banks were the first to officially report that the total subscriptions in their hands accomplished this.

I call your attention to the fact that you show a total of \$40,200. If you were to subscribe \$9,400 more, you would be the first 266 per cent county in Michigan, and be entitled to a blue star in your honor flag. If you feel this is worth while, I would be more than pleased to have you secure additional subscriptions to make this possible.

You certainly have a loyal lot of people, and I want to take this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for your courtesy to our party while in your city. The meeting which we held at your high school was one of the very best that we had on our entire trip through the state.

Wishing you and the people of Grayling continued success and happiness to which they are so justly entitled, I remain, with sincere regards,

Yours very truly,  
F. R. FENTON,  
Federal Reserve Director of Sales  
for Michigan.

## Food Administration Dept.

Lansing, April 20, 1918.  
T. W. Hanson,

Honorable President:

We are now at the season in which steps must be taken to provide the supplies of food on which we shall depend throughout the year.

The "War Garden" movement is one of the activities in which our Government is asking all citizens to participate, in order that the staple crops may be reserved insofar as possible for the time when perishable foods are off the market.

We are receiving complaints from all parts of the State that War Gardens suffered greatly last year because of the careless habits of people who permit their chickens to run at large. The same conditions prevail this year and unless immediate steps are taken, many of our citizens will allow their ground to be idle rather than have their time and money sacrificed to their neighbors' thoughtlessness or indifference.

Our situation is sufficiently serious to demand that every available plot of ground be cultivated and that loss of production and waste of food be absolutely eliminated.

Will you kindly instruct your Chief of Police or Town Marshall to see that no chickens or live stock are permitted to run at large and deal with those who wilfully ignore your orders to the full extent of the State laws and your local ordinances.

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. PRESCOTT,  
Federal Food Administrator.MILK IS NECESSARY FOOD FOR  
BABIES.

At a conference of the national dairy industry held in Chicago last week a committee was appointed to confer with the Food Administration officials in Washington. This committee has requested the Food Administration to announce again its policy with regard to milk.

In response to this request the

Mothers' Day Proclamation By  
The Governor.

The beautiful custom of setting apart one day in the year as Mothers' Day ought to make an especially strong appeal to us this year. The mothers of our land are freely spending time and energy and ability in many useful forms of war service. More than all, not counting the cost, they are bravely giving up their sons in the cause of Liberty; and it is entirely fitting, while we honor the memory of the dead, that we should make mention also of the splendid spirit of service and sacrifice which animates the living.

Therefore, that we may pay a special tribute of affection to the mothers who still live and honor the memory of those who have gone from us, I, Albert E. Sleeper, governor of the State of Michigan, do, hereby designate and set aside Sunday, May twelfth next, as Mothers' Day; and I call upon our people, both young and old, to gather to their places of worship, and take part in services appropriate to the day and, by the wearing of a red flower for the living mother and a white for the dear departed, to symbolize their love and reverence for the mothers of the nation.

Let me suggest, too, that absent sons and daughters take this occasion to visit, if possible, the mother in the old home, or, where such a visit is impossible, that they send a message of cheer and greeting. By this may mothers know that in the rush of affairs they are not forgotten.

In accordance with a resolution of the Congress of the United States, I further request the people of Michigan, on the day aforesaid to display the United States flag in their homes and in other suitable places, as a fitting expression of their desire to pay homage to American motherhood.

Albert E. Sleeper,

Governor.

Coleman C. Vaubau,

Secretary of State.

## Methodist Church Notes.

Gospel services will be held morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:00 o'clock in the Danebod. Please attend these services and bring a friend, all are welcome.

## Auto Livery.

Special attention given to family driving. Phone 731.

Edna Wingard.

We have a good line of up-to-date hats for ladies. Call and see them at Mrs. Ed. Sorenson's. 4-43

Put Your Foot  
Into It

You will find it as comfortable and snug fitting as a glove. You will be delighted every step you take, every breath you breathe.

## Shoes for Men and Women

When you buy a shoe let it be a shoe that fits the foot, that affords you the maximum of comfort, a shoe that lasts and gives perfect satisfaction. We sell such shoes at very moderate prices.

## EMIL KRAUS

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods  
and Clothing Store

**Join the Navy**  
VOLUNTEER NOW

RECRUITING OFFICE AT COURT  
HOUSE.Will be Open Saturday Afternoons  
and Evenings.

for Detroit. Transportation will be furnished.

Qualifications for enlistment in answer to this Call are as follows:

(a) Must be natural born or a fully naturalized citizen of the United States. By fully naturalized, is meant applicant must have both citizenship papers. Age certificate signed and sworn to by a notary public or other public official authorized to administer oaths must be presented by applicant before undergoing the examination. This certificate must show place and date of birth.

(b) All men who have registered for the National Army must furnish a release from their Local Draft Board showing they are not required to fill any current quota.

It is absolutely essential that both of these papers be presented by the applicant at the time of his examination, as no enlistments are made until such documentary evidence is furnished.



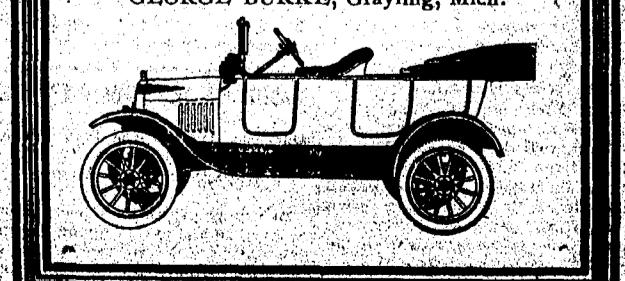
GRAYLING OPERA HOUSE Friday evening, May 3, 1918

**Ford**

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

It's no longer necessary to go into the details describing the practical merits of the Ford car—everybody knows all about "The Universal Car." How it goes and comes day after day and year after year at an operating expense so small that it's wonderful. This advertisement is to urge prospective buyers to place orders without delay as the war has produced conditions which may interfere with normal production. Buy a Ford car when you can get one. We'll take good care of your order—get your Ford to you soon as possible—and give you the best in "after-service" when required.

GEORGE BURKE, Grayling, Mich.



# FRANCO-BRITISH LINE IN FLANDERS HOLDING FIRMLY

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINTS  
IN YPRES SECTOR TAKEN  
BY GERMANS ARE  
RECAPTURED.

## TEUTON PEOPLE PERTURBED OVER FAILURE OF BIG DRIVE

French and British Armies, Fighting  
With Backs to Wall, Hold Off  
Advance of Hindenburg—  
Outcome Still in Doubt

London—Germany's armies hurled themselves against a granite wall on three sides of the ruined city of Ypres according to reports of April 29. After fighting of the most terrific nature, the British and French lines are intact and the enemy has lost terribly in his repeated assaults against the lines where the Allies stand at bay.

The objective of the fighting now going on is capture of Ypres, where since 1914 the British have held their positions. Two years ago the Allied lines were carried forward and the salient in front of the city was wiped out, but from these positions the British retired a week ago to the trenches where they stood during the terrific fighting in the spring of 1915, when they stopped the Germans in their first drive for the channel ports.

The battle to the south of Ypres opened with a bombardment of the British and French lines from Meteren to Voormezeele, 12 miles. Then came reports of a spread of the fighting around the curve in the line in front of Ypres until the Belgian armies, north of the city, were involved. Field Marshal Haig's official report, anxiously awaited, brought news the utmost efforts of the Germans had been fruitless all along the line.

### Allied Lines Hold.

London—The entire Allied line in France and Flanders still stands firm. Nowhere have the Germans been able to make a further dent in it. Hard fighting has been in progress on the Ypres sector around Voormezeele and to the south of Loker. Both places have changed hands several times, but according to reports of April 28, Voormezeele had been recaptured by the British and the Germans had obtained another foothold in Loker.

Voormezeele was taken by the Germans Saturday, but the British in a night attack won it back, and since have held it, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans in renewed efforts to take the place.

The Germans have tried at several points along the front held by the French to pierce the line, but every where have been repulsed, notably in St. Mihel and Luneville sectors, where recently American troops were stationed.

As a whole there is no material change in the situation along the entire front over that of last week, and it is evident the Germans are not prepared for the present to resume the offensive which has cost them so dearly in men killed, wounded or made prisoners.

Reports coming to London are to the effect that in Germany there is much perturbation over the inability to pierce the Allied lines and depression over the losses suffered.

### Kemmel Hill Recaptured.

London—By one of those "back to the wall" stands for which they have been famous in this war, the Franco-British forces saved the situation last Saturday in the Ypres sector from turning into an immediate big success for the Germans after the loss by the allied forces of the dominating peak of Kemmel.

Had the enemy been able immediately to develop his success in the Kemmel sector, as he attempted to do, the result probably would have been disastrous to the allied troops in the British salient.

The military situation in Flanders as a whole does not seem to be a particularly happy one from the allied viewpoint. The scheme of the entente high command, however, is pointed out, does not appear to be particularly regardful for the map, except where vital positions are threatened and confidence is expressed in the ability of the allied under their unified leadership to keep the situation well within their grasp on the northern as well as the southern battlefronts.

### Canadian Losses, 151,652 Men.

Ottawa—Close upon 400,000 men have been recruited in Canada, and the following are their nationalities: Born in Canada of British descent, 147,508; of French descent, 16,268; born in England, 121,571; Scotland, 37,496; Ireland, 12,657; Wales, 3,574; other British possessions, 3,848; United States, 12,000; other countries, 10,031. The losses up to March 31, were: killed in action, 29,912; died of wounds, 8,671; died of disease, 1,956; wounded 106,185; prisoners of war, 2,736.

### State Seizes Hoarded Wheat.

Adrian, Mich.—Colonel Vannerhook, with three members of the state constabulary, took into custody Wyman Wells, Tipton farmer, charged with hoarding about 4,000 bushels of wheat. Wells offered little resistance when the state representatives arrived at his farm, and he was brought to the office of T. M. Joslin, county food administrator, where a long conference took place between the prosecutor and sheriff. The entire amount of wheat was confiscated.



1—French skirmish party in the open, somewhere in the Meuse sector. 2—The lock gates of the Bruges canal at Zeebrugge which were reported destroyed in the allied naval raid on the German U-boat bases. 3—Stephen Panaretov, Bulgarian minister to the United States, who many Americans think should be sent home by a declaration of war against his country.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### Naval Forces of Allies Make Dashing Raid to Bottle Up Hun U-Boat Bases.

### GREAT BATTLE IS RENEWED

Germans Gain Little by Heavy Attacks—Holland Being Pushed to War's Brink—John D. Ryan Made Director of Aircraft Production.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Last week brought forth one of the most spectacular and dashing operations of the war—the raid of British and French naval forces on the German U-boat bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend. Five obsolete cruisers and two old submarines were sacrificed. The former, laden with concrete, were to be sunk in the channel mouths, and the latter full of explosives, were driven against the moles. These vessels, escorted by destroyers and all making a dense smoke screen, approached the Belgian coast in the night but were discovered and deluged with shells from the shore batteries and from German destroyers. The chief fight took place at Zeebrugge. There the cruiser *Vindictive* ran inside the harbor under heavy fire, and landed her crew on the mole after a great gap had been blown in it by a submarine. The men cleared the mole, destroyed all its guns and sank a destroyer and were able to get away again, though their losses were severe. Meanwhile three of the block ships were sunk at the entrance of the canal or in the harbor, and one of the old submarines was believed to have destroyed the lock gates, letting the water run out of the Bruges canal.

At Ostend the operation was simpler and at least one of the block ships has been observed from airplanes blocking the greater part of the channel.

At this time it is not known just how successful the operation was in bottling up the U-boat bases, but probably it was no more so than was Hobson's attempt to bottle up the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor. However, it was a gallant enterprise, fearlessly carried out, and American navy men hope it will be followed up by additional naval exploits.

There was comparative quiet along the battle front in France and Flanders during the first half of the week, and both the allies and the Germans took advantage of the opportunity to strengthen their positions. In the minor operations the former had rather the best of it usually and the Huns were pushed back in various sectors by both the British and the French. Meanwhile the Germans were bringing up their heavier artillery, a difficult thing because of the nature of the terrain and were evidently making preparations for a resumption of the attack.

This came on Wednesday, when, after an intense bombardment, the enemy attacked with very considerable force the allied positions south of the Somme, and along the Aire in the regions of Hangard, Hallies and Senechat wood. For the time being these assaults were successfully repulsed except at Hangard, which village again fell into the hands of the Germans. The reports from Paris said that American troops were fighting with the French on this line and that their resistance to the attacks of the Huns was desperate. About eleven miles directly east of Amiens, the German objective in this region, the British withdrew from the village of Villers-Bretonneux, but elsewhere they stood their ground.

At the same time the Huns launched attacks against the British in Flanders and there was fierce fighting on the line between Bailleul and Merville and near Bethune.

Next day by a smashing counter-attack the British retook Villers, taking some 700 German prisoners and finding the enemy dead heaped up about the village. The Huns also attacked strongly on the south slopes of Mount

Kemmel, southwest of Ypres, but the French defending that sector drove them back with severe losses. So, at the time of writing, the German gains in the renewed offensive are almost nil.

The terrific slaughter of Germans since their offensive opened, due to their custom of advancing in mass formation across open ground, has been more than they could stand, and Ludendorff has put a stop to that method of attack. The Huns now dash forward in smaller and separate parties and take shelter when the chance offers.

In the assault on Villers-Bretonneux the German tanks made their first appearance, leading the infantry, and a spectacular battle with British tanks ensued. Several of the heavy Hun machines engaged two light British tanks and disabled one of them. A big British tank rolled up to the rescue and after a sharp fight put one of the German monsters out of action and drove the others from the field.

General Doyen's fine brigade of American marines, it appears, has been in the thick of the battle in France and the casualty list sent over proves the "soldiers of the sea" have maintained their best traditions, for the list shows 34 killed, 244 wounded and not one taken prisoner. The heaviest loss sustained by the marines was in the forest of Apremont, in Lorraine, where two hot attacks by the Germans were repulsed by the Americans.

The Americans in the Toul sector have not been seriously attacked since the battle of Selcheprey. Related details of that conflict tell of the heroic conduct of our boys while they were being driven back from that village and were retaking it and re-establishing the lines. Though their casualties were about 200, General Pershing reported they killed at least 300 Germans. Officers and men alike distinguished themselves by their bravery, individual deeds of heroism in the face of great odds being numerous.

There was great activity among the air fighters on the west front last week, and the outstanding event was the killing of Baron von Richthofen, one of the foremost German aviators and leader of the famous "circus." He was engaged in a fight with two British planes and flew low over the British lines, where a bullet pierced his heart. With characteristic chivalry the English gave him a fine funeral paying tribute to the memory of a gallant and brave foe.

Several American airmen reached the coveted distinction of being numbered among the "aces"—those who have downed at least five enemy flyers. And some of our aviators also met death.

Little news came out of Russia, but it is evident the Germans are still pursuing their plans of annexation. Indeed, the kaiser is being openly urged to assume the kingship of Livonia and Estonia, and it is announced that a valuable part of Poland will be added to Prussia. German forces have reached Simferopol in the Crimea, cutting the railroad connection of the fortress of Sebastopol with the mainland. The governments of the Crimea, Minsk and Homel have asked to be incorporated in the Ukraine. All attempts to open peace negotiations between Ukraine and Russia have failed. In Finland the German forces co-operating with the White guards have made further progress and the Finnish Bolshevik government has evacuated Viborg.

There was considerable severe fighting on the Italian front last week, but without definite result, and in Macedonia the allies made considerable advances, capturing several towns.

Poor little Holland seems on the point of being dragged into the great conflict, despite her earnest efforts to maintain her neutrality. Berlin is reported to have made demands which may well result in adding the Dutch to the list of Germany's active enemies and that probably would mean Holland would become another Belgium, which could not well help her except from the sea. The German demands have to do with the treaty permitting the transportation of sand and gravel through Holland for the repair of

the gulf of Flanders.

On April 20 and by destroying his fifth adversary and a captive German observation balloon on the same day, Maj. William Thaw, commanding the Lafayette squadron, is now ranked as an "ace" in France, a Paris dispatch received announces.

Other heroic American feats in the air are contained in the dispatch, which follows:

Maj. William Thaw, commanding the Lafayette squadron, on April 20 scores a remarkable double victory, bringing down in turn a Drachen and a monoplane. These two victories permit him to be enrolled among the prize aviators.

"Since he assumed the command of the glorious unit he seems to have particularly distinguished himself.

"Since March 27 he has triumphed

Belgian roads. The Netherlands government refuses to permit Germany to take these materials through Dutch territory for military works.

The Guatemalan national assembly has declared that Guatemala occupies the same position toward the European belligerents as does the United States, which in diplomatic circles is considered a declaration of war on Germany and her allies.

The rapidity with which American troops are being sent across the Atlantic is heartening the allies and demonstrating the intention of our government to put in the field the greatest possible force in the shortest possible time. Many of the men are going by way of England, and the fact that they are being transported across the English channel in safety has aroused the Germans to such an extent that their naval authorities have had to apologize for the inaction of their fleet.

It is not permitted to tell how many men the administration proposes to send to France before the end of the year, but it is so great that when Director General Schwab and the shipping board were told by General Goethals the amount of shipping he would require they were staggered. Mr. Schwab, however, believed the estimate could be fulfilled if certain steps could be taken to hasten the deliveries of ships, these steps including the reduction of some of the requirements of the navy so that the steel could be diverted to the uses of the transport fleet.

In Washington it is understood that as rapidly as ships can be provided the soldiers will be sent across, whether they are fully trained or not. It is reported the draft will be accelerated by calling 400,000 men to training next month, a number far in excess of previous estimates.

In line with the present policy of speeding up and making efficient all war preparations is the appointment of John D. Ryan, the copper magnate, as director of aircraft production for the army and the re-organization of the aviation section of the signal corps. General Squier hereafter will devote his attention to the administration of signals, and Brig. Gen. William L. Kenney is made director of a new division of military aeronautics. Howard Coffin retires from chairmanship of the aircraft board but remains a member of the advisory commission of the council of national defense.

The reports on the airplane situation made to the president by the Marshall committee and by assistant secretaries of war were not made public, but it is admitted that they substantiated the report of the senate committee that the program had collapsed.

Both houses of congress have passed the joint resolution to register for military service all males becoming twenty-one years old since June 5, 1917. The lower house adopted an amendment putting the newly registered men at the foot of their respective classes and sustained the military committee in refusing to exempt those who have entered medical or divinity schools.

Calumet—The Chamberlain bill to turn seditionists over to military tribunals for trial by court martial met its fate when President Wilson declared his firm opposition to it and other authorities said it was unconstitutional.

It was, of course, introduced because of charges that the department of justice has been lax in combating enemy propaganda, but these charges are refuted by the department, which reports it has secured at least 3,900 convictions in the last year, despite the inadequacy of federal laws against sabotage and disloyal utterances. The number of acquittals has been relatively small.

The senate devoted much time last week to debating the Overman bill for the co-ordination of government activities and it gained supporters daily. Senator Chamberlain being among those who declared he would vote for it. In opposing the bill Senator Sherman of Illinois found opportunity to make a bitter attack on various members of the cabinet and on George Creel.

The senate adjourned Saturday.

Other heroic American feats in the air are contained in the dispatch, which follows:

Maj. William Thaw, commanding the Lafayette squadron, on April 20 scores a remarkable double victory, bringing down in turn a Drachen and a monoplane. These two victories permit him to be enrolled among the prize aviators.

"Notably among them are Captains Biddle, Lieutenant Baer (nine victories, four of which were official, in the space of 48 days), and Sergeant Bayless.

"Meanwhile two Americans have already taken precedence of them, Major Lufberry with 16 victories and Major Thaw with five."

over his third adversary. Major Thaw evidently wishes to set an example and many of his compatriots will take their places within a short time among the air champions.

## STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Zeeland—Stewart Rosegrant, interurban conductor, was killed when he fell from his car near here.

Detroit—John Stasinski, who threatened to kill Henry Ford and his son, Edsel, unless he was given \$5,000, has been taken to the Leavenworth prison to serve a three-year sentence.

Michigan—Melvin G. Youngs, 25 years old, Blackman township farmer, was instantly killed when he drove his horse and buggy up the track toward an approaching Lansing interurban car. The horse was also killed.

Michigan—Two tractors, purchased through the state war board by Mason county farmers, were tampered with before their delivery, according to B. C. Fisher, of Leslie, and Harry Kneibhard, of Ingham, the owners. One tractor was damaged.

Michigan—A quick method for cleansing seed potatoes of the germs of scab and black scurf has been found to the experimental station, M. A. C.

Michigan—Kalamazoo—Unanimously tendering their services in case they are needed in France, 200 Spanish war veterans from southern Michigan in convention here celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their departure for the front and demanded a firing squad for disloyalists.

Michigan—Albion—The publication of the names of Albion's "immortal forty" who would not subscribe to the war fund has brought about an increase in pledges. The amount being paid monthly now by the city is \$1,937.70. The board, at the beginning of the campaign last November, aimed at \$2,000 a month.

Michigan—Marshall—The Michigan Central railroad paid \$3,000 to George Howell, and \$4,000 to Ford Mahoney, in settlement of claims resulting from the death of Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Mahoney and her daughter, when they were killed in a Camp Custer taxi at the Kendall street crossing in Battle Creek, December 20.

Michigan—The Michigan Protective league has been made to members of the American Protective league by officers of the Kent county division not to engage in the operation of the "Liberty league", a body which has several times of late applied paint and posted warnings on homes and stores of residents whom they alleged to be pro-German.

Michigan—Albion—A miscarriage of mob rule took place here when men drove into Albion from the country and painted red and yellow paint on the sidewalk in front of the home of F. W. Kinner, a man who is one of Albion's most loyal patriots, a veteran of the Civil war, and giver to all funds here. The men evidently made a mistake in the house.

Michigan—Hudson—The local schools were temporarily closed following the resignation of every teacher but one following action of the school board in reinstating one of four boys who had been ordered to make up work they had missed when they skipped school. The other three boys were making up their work, the fourth being shown favoritism by the board, according to a proclamation.

Michigan—Owosso—The war department has advised relatives here of the death in France, of Lieutenant Charles S. Williams, of the Flying corps. He was killed in an aeroplane accident. Lieutenant Williams was a graduate of the University of Michigan engineering department and prior to his enlistment last spring, was employed in Detroit. He sailed for France in January. He was the first Owosso man to die in France.

Michigan—The local schools were temporarily closed following the resignation of every teacher but one following action of the school board in reinstating one of four boys who had been ordered to make up work they had missed when they skipped school. The other three boys were making up their work, the fourth being shown favoritism by the board, according to a proclamation.

Michigan—Camp Custer—French officers at Camp Custer will attend no more dances. The members of the French mission have been notified by their government that, in view of the suffering of the people of France, it is felt that officers of the army should refrain from taking part in such social functions.

Michigan—Lansing—That great suffering is still to be found among the families of enlisted men from Michigan is shown by Miss Ruth Hurd, former teacher of domestic science in the Lansing public schools, now a state war board investigator. The war board is supplying food and funds in all such cases as soon as they are found.

Michigan—Camp Custer—Private Alvin Slachowicz, of Detroit, assigned to the 160th depot brigade, has been acquitted of refusing to have an operation for hernia, which interfered with his duties as a soldier. The trial developed, however, that the disorder did not interfere with his work and he was discharged. He was restored to duty with his company.

Michigan—Saginaw—The prosecuting attorney has been asked to aid in having the marriage of



## CLEANNESS SAVES WOMEN AS LOGICAL FROM FIRE DANGER CAMPAIGN LEADERS

Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Reduces Risks and Insurance Rates.

### SHOULD MOVE ALL RUBBISH

Greatest Conflagrations, Which Start From the Smallest Blazes Can be Avoided by Precaution—Denver's Don'ts.

The Clean Up and Paint Up campaign reduces fire insurance rates and fire losses. In one year the campaign reduced Cincinnati's annual fire insurance premiums over \$160,000. In his proclamation of last year, John T. Winship, Michigan State Fire Marshal, said: "The average annual American fire loss for the last ten years period was \$230,000,000. This is \$630,000 each day, \$20,000 each hour, or \$400 each minute."

The annual loss through lack of painting is greater than the annual loss by fire. Cleaning up and painting is a long step toward fire prevention. This rids homes and business houses of accumulations of rubbish that are liable to start fires and are menaces to a community. Remember that all fires are the same size at the start. At the same time, the alleys should be cleaned; fences and sheds should be repaired; vacant lots should be cleaned and in cans, paper and dead weeds removed.

#### Denver's List of Don'ts.

Hartford, Conn., instituted a clean up and paint up campaign and then it stayed clean. The following year the fire loss was reduced \$86,000 and the death rate was reduced 5 per cent. The result in Boston was that the following year there were 1,003 fewer fire alarms and, from a health standpoint, it was declared to be the best year in the history of the city.

The Denver Clean Up and Paint Up campaign committee distributed an effective fire prevention circular; the "don'ts" can well be followed by every citizen in every community.

"Do not permit rubbish, greasy rags, paper and useless waste to accumulate in or around buildings."

"Do not allow matches kept in your homes, offices and stores in other than metal boxes. Use safety matches."

"Do not allow children under ten years of age to use matches."

"Do not use lamps and lamp burners that are not clean."

"Do not forget to clean your chimney and stove pipes occasionally."

"Do not tamper with or extend electric wires; employ an electrician."

"Do not keep gasoline in other than air-tight cans painted red."

"Do not fill tank of gasoline stove when lighted and by daylight only."

Rubber Gas Tube Dangerous.

"Do not permit a rubber tube connection to a gas stove."

"Do not empty ashes in other than metal cans."

"Do not carelessly throw cigar and cigarette stubs where they could cause a fire."

"Do not permit the use of wood cinders."

"Do not fail to warn your children of the dangerous bonfires."

Most preventable fires originate in neglected rubbish, in back yards, attics, cellars, etc. Clean Up and Paint Up—make your home and community sanitary, beautiful and safe.

### MAKE CLEAN UP CONTINUOUS

Campaign Should Last as Long as There is Rubbish to Be Removed or Painting to Be Done.

Don't call it a Clean Up and Paint Up "week" or, worse yet "day," so redolent of the annual bath. It is what its name implies—a campaign for cleaning and painting; and campaigns be it noted, are continuous things; they continue just as long as there is anything worth campaigning for; and in the Clean Up and Paint Up line eternal vigilance and industry are the price of liberty from dirt and disorder.

A real Clean Up and Paint Up campaign does not stop in a week, a month, or a season unless the town or community has reached the point where it can clean up and keep clean.

Hardly any phase of the Clean Up and Paint Up work except street and alley cleaning, can be more than fairly started in six days. Local campaign leaders in many cities have the right idea as shown in the name adopted in St. Louis in which "something is doing" every month in the year under the auspices of the St. Louis "Continuous Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign association."

### American Matrons Have Keen Sense of Necessity of Clean Up and Paint Up.

### POINTERS ON WHAT TO DO

Chairman of Woman's National Bureau Offers Excellent Suggestions on How to Obtain Desired Renovation.

Here are some pointers for women who would regenerate their community with a real Clean Up and Paint Up campaign, as suggested by Mrs. Clarence J. Baxter, State chairman of civics and health, Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs and chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Clean Up and Paint Up campaign bureau, St. Louis:

#### Ten Good Suggestions.

1. Take away all the ashes and trash from your back yard immediately. Send your rubbish to the dumping ground.

2. Suggest to several men with teams that they drive through the alleys with a sign, "Clean Up Wagon" on their wagons; also a bell calling attention. People are only too glad to pay such a man for hauling their trash away.

3. Burn all rubbish that will burn. Clean your vacant lots and alley ways.

4. Make your street and parking look as trim and well kept as possible.

5. Refrain from throwing old paper, banana and orange skins into the streets.

6. Plant some grass and flower seeds to make your home beautiful.

#### Use Plenty of Paint.

7. If your store front is dingy, paint it. Nothing will do more to improve the appearance of a town than the liberal use of paint.

8. If there are unnecessary, unsightly, sheds in your back yards; tear them down. They detract from the beauty of your home and the town. Open spaces and fresh air are better.

9. If your walk is an eyesore to those travelling over it, repair it or build a new one.

10. Clean out the alleys back of the business houses at once.

By all means do your part to help make your town cleaner and more attractive.

### CLEAN UP PAINT UP ON FARM

Well-Known Rural Home Is Appraised at Higher Value and Adds to Attractiveness of the Community.

The incentive to Clean Up and Paint Up which is stirred in the breasts of the townspeople is shared by the surrounding rural districts. The Ohio board of agriculture issued a bulletin urging the removal of ramshackle farm buildings, the painting of those that remain, trimming hedges and trees, spraying shrubbery and cleaning and painting tools and machinery.

Secretary W. W. Flanagan, of the federal farm loan board, says: "It hardly needs any argument to convince anyone that a well-painted, well-kept home or barn would naturally be appraised at a higher value than one not so renovated."

### Paint Up Goes Hand in Hand With a Clean Up

1—Because a clean up without a paint up is useless and absurd. Houses that are unpainted eyesores are made uglier and more conspicuous when only streets and grounds are cleaned up.

2—Because the painted surface, inside and outside, is washable and therefore can be kept clean and sanitary. "Paint—paint your walls, floors and ceilings often," says Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg, A. B., M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins university), in his "Why It's Cheaper to Keep Well—Prevention the Way."

3—Because, as Prof. H. H. King, of the Kansas State Agricultural college declares, after several year's experience in conducting painting tests for that state: "The annual loss through lack of painting is greater than the annual loss by fire."

Many cities in Europe and South America require regular painting, in prescribed colors, by city ordinance.—Augusta, Ga. Herald.

### School Notes

The best sometimes your measure to restrain. And charitably let the dull be vain.

Are you sure that the water in your well doesn't contain compounds which attack lead? Bring it to school and have it tested in the laboratory, for the chemistry class have discovered that various compounds dissolved in the beverage form poisonous salts by interacting with lead pipes.

Do you disagree with this logic from Wordsworth, that the child is father of the man? If you do, probably some of the English Literature students will be able to enlighten you.

The French classes would not make very good doctors, for in spite of their united efforts the instructor is still able to hear some moans from Monsieur (Moisieur).

Stop! Look! Listen! The Beast of Berlin will be shown at the opera house Friday afternoon and evening, May 3d, under the auspices of the senior class. Music will be furnished by the Clark Orchestra. We need your co-operation and as you have never failed us we are building on you.

If you would like to fence in an acre or so of land and use the least possible amount of fencing, have the geometry class plan its shape. They are experts in the business.

Typewriters were invented to write, but who ever that that pictures could be reproduced on one. Come up Friday afternoon at 3 and see the Kaiser done on the typewriter.

The Trigonometry class are getting to be experts in gaging the location of ships and the exact course which they are pursuing any hostile ships on the river.

The German government is being carefully studied by the modern history class and they are intensely interested in tracing the events of today from the influence of the Prussian system.

The type students are very busy these days pounding out all kinds of designs to be used in the contest on Friday. The person attaining the highest rate of speed in the contest will receive a two dollar prize and the next highest a one dollar prize.

The Rhetoric classes, in their study of outlining, have handed in some excellent sketches of the prominent men of today.

If you are planning on building this spring, why don't you have the drawing class sketch your plans for you? They have done some splendid work on this line lately.

Don't miss the patriotic farce, The Girls Over There, to be put on in the auditorium by the Junior and Sophomore girls. It gives a fair idea of what the American girl can and is only too glad to do to aid her country in its peril.

10. Clean out the alleys back of the business houses at once.

By all means do your part to help make your town cleaner and more attractive.

### RED POST-CARD CAMPAIGN

President Wilson to Thank Leading Scout Salesmen for Distinguished Service.

Washington.—The 350,000 Boy Scouts of America have been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury to enlist an army of war savers throughout the country. The scouts have instructions from their national headquarters to ring every doorbell in the land, deliver a short talk on the necessity of saving, and take orders for Government war-saving securities—the 25-cent and \$5 thrift stamps.

President Wilson will write a personal letter of thanks to the scout in each State who has the highest record of sales during the year, and the wives of the Cabinet members have offered to give a victory flag in each State to the troop standing at the top at the end of the year.

Secretary McAdoo, in his appeal to the scouts, says:

Your splendid work in the Liberty Loan campaigns proved that the Government can count on you and your organization. Knowing that you are always ready to serve your country, and realizing how widely war-savings stamps may be sold through your efforts, I take pleasure in presenting you another opportunity.

Five million red post cards have been printed by the Government for the special use of the scouts. These are orders for the local postmaster to deliver savings stamps. The boys will take the orders for stamps from house to house, drop the signal cards in the mail box, and the post office will do the rest.

### ARBOR AND GARDEN DAY FRIDAY MAY 3.

Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of the State of Michigan, has designated and set aside, Friday, May 3d, 1918, as Arbor and Garden Day, in the hope that both the old and the young of our people may be impressed with the needs of the situation, and may be stimulated not only to plant trees, as has been our custom on Arbor Day but to plant their garden plots with potatoes and corn and beans and other nutritious vegetables; and he suggests that this day be marked also by the destruction of the Highbush Barberry, a dangerous nuisance.

"What's wheat to-day?" asked Col. Jenkins, getting interested.

"Well, let me see," parleyed the manager.

"I guess this wheat'd be a good No. 2 under the new grades."

"Grades? What about grades? That

Food Administration seems to mix

mighty nigh everything from rabbit to axle grease."

"Hold on, Colonel," said the elevator man, good-naturedly. "The Food Administration is not to blame. Congress passed the act and told the Department of Agriculture to fix the grades. They became effective last July. I sent out a letter on it."

"Well, I guess you better sell for the best you can," said the farmer. "I am needed at home." And he drove away.

Working out the price which should be paid for wheat at your station is a fine occupation for an off-day. If you cannot find the answer, write to the Food Administration—Grain Corporation in New York City and its traffic expert will give you aid.

Finding the Price of No. 2 Wheat at Sikeston.

AKA an actual example:

An elevator man in Sikeston, Mo., wanted to know what price

No. 2 wheat should bring at his station when No. 1 wheat

at New York City was \$2.28 per bushel.

At Sikeston to him about it:

The freight rate from Sikeston to

New York being 16.98 cents per bushel, he deducted that from \$2.28 per bushel and found the price at Sikeston to be \$2.1102. From this he deducted 1 per cent per bushel for the commission firm's charges, which put the net price 1 o. b. Sikeston at \$2.1002.

He next compared this price with what he could get if he sold at St. Louis, his nearest primary market. At St. Louis the basic price is \$2.18 per bushel, and the freight rate from Sikeston to St. Louis 6 cents per bushel. This would make the Sikeston price \$2.12, less 1 cent per bushel for selling charges, or \$2.11 net. The St. Louis price would therefore govern, being advantageous to the Sikeston seller.

If our imaginary 2 bushels of wheat

had started from Sikeston, since it was

a No. 2 grade, we must deduct 8 cents

per bushel, which would bring the

price 1. o. b. as the elevator point to

\$2.0802 per bushel. As our imaginary

elevator man is charging 5 cents per

bushel for handling, which includes

the commission fee just mentioned, we deduct an additional 4 cents to arrive

at the price the farmer received. This

price would be \$2.0402 at the elevator.

Some of that 4 cents will return to our farmer if the elevator prosper; for it is owned co-operatively.

When Farmer and Elevator Man Die—

agrees.

Had this elevator been owned by pri-

ate firm or person, or had it been a

"line" plant, Col. Jenkins would not

have been so bland and trusting.

He might have refused to sell at all

and arranged to store his wheat or he

might have taken it over to a com-

petitive concern which offered a higher price; for the Food Administra-

tion was responsible for both the price as

determined and stricter observance of

grain grades. But the corporation was

responsible for neither act. It is pure-

greed.

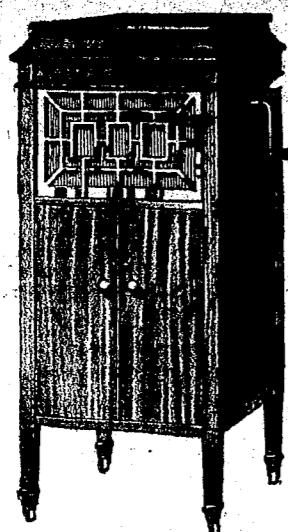
One Day Only

W. C. HOBBY

Piano Tuner

of Bay City, will be in Grayling on or

About May 6th, 1918

**The Brunswick****Plays  
All  
Records****Price  
\$32.50  
to \$180**

For clearness and richness of tone are the wonder of the age. And its powerful, quiet-running motor is unexcelled. The combined features of the BRUNSWICK make it the greatest of all phonographs.

We are agents for these machines in Northern Michigan and have now in stock machines ranging in price from \$75 to \$155. Our demonstration room is over our store where you are welcome to call at any time.

WE HAVE A NICE ASSORTMENT OF  
PATHE RECORDS ON SALE**Central Drug Store**

A. C. OLSON, Prop'r.

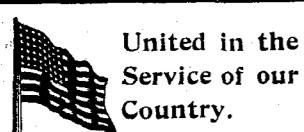
PHONE NUMBER ONE

**Crawford Avalanche**

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months.....75  
Three Months.....40Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice,  
Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March  
3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAY 2



JOHN BARLEYCORN

Michigan Has Kicked the Old Devil  
From the Streets.

Michigan is dry, according to our laws, and old John Barleycorn is relegated to the days of the past. The old devil has done enough harm in this world to warrant everlasting incarceration and we hope for the good of humanity, that he will never show his head above the horizon of our fair state again—never, never!

The old fool never brought a ray of sunshine within the family home from the time of his incinence; mock happiness was his only virtue, while beneath the surface the manhood and womanhood of our nation was being robbed of its greatest virtues. The old devil is gone from our street and soon he will be gone from our cellars and cellarettes and then will prosperity and high mindedness step in and take his place-real happiness is going to reign in some homes where before its synonyms were unknown. We hail with pleasure his departure.

But he was a stubborn old rascal; he died hard; his friends in the state had hard time to give him up. For the last few days "Old John" has been the idol and center attraction for many groups, and also with many individuals. He was toasted and petted until the old devil was so puffed up that he might have been willing to die when he knew he was leaving so many hundreds of loyal, loving companions behind.

But these bright dreams of "Old Barley" were his last, for the old adage, "Out of sight, out of mind" is going to be king in Michigan and after the clouds of destruction, poverty, vice and crime have rolled away a new atmosphere is going to take

Canadian Honored.

At Balaklava, Canada was represented by Lieut. Alexander Dunn of Toronto, an officer of the Light Brigade. He was the first native of Canada to receive the Victoria Cross. At Waterloo Capt. Alexander McNab, the first Canadian to hold a commission in the British regular army, was among the heroic dead of that historic battle-field.

**Now for the Trout!**

IF YOU are going after them, get ready in time and don't leave things until the last minute. Look your traps over NOW and get everything in order. And be sure to test your line carefully and see that it is right. Better still, get yourself a test line. If you are right, let the other fellow know it. Tell the hard-luck story about "I've got the best line ever." You can always trust the KINGFISHER for their prove slogan that "THEY CAN'T GET AWAY FROM A KINGFISHER LINE." Come in and see us, anyhow, and swap fish yarns and talk it over. We are never too busy to talk about fishing and there are lots of "new things" to look over. We carry a carefully selected stock of the most up-to-date tackle and everything for the fisherman.

Olaf Sorenson &amp; Sons.

AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS "KINGFISHER" LINE

**TEN LEFT FOR TRAINING CAMP  
MONDAY.**

Men Full of Confidence as People Pledge Loyalty and Support at Home.

Blue ribbons with the words "Crawford County" marked the men of our last quota to leave for service in Uncle Sam's new national army. They were as fine a looking lot of men as ever left our county. Fit for training and ready to come under that discipline and instruction that is to make them fit for service.

They are as follows:

Hans P. Nelson,  
Eddie Graham,  
Francis P. Decker,  
Joe Dubuc,  
Lawrence Mallory,  
John Malloy,  
Henning C. Jorgenson,  
Helmut Andreas Jenson,  
James E. Cuthbertson,  
Frank G. Barnes.

Sixty per cent, says Mr. Bates of the exemption board, are going into service ahead of their turns—wanted to go and didn't want to wait the regular time. Such are the boys that Crawford county is sending forth for Uncle Sam. They are an intelligent lot of young men as well as physically perfect.

At about 7:30 P. M. Monday they marched into the school house and quietly took seats in the front rows and listened to some good, inspiring talks and patriotic music.

As usual, the program was in charge of the County war Board and presided over by Chairman T. W. Hanson. The principal speakers of the evening were Rev. Fr. J. J. Riess and "Comrade" William Chalker. These gentlemen were preceded by a representative of the U. S. navy who gave a comprehensive description of the duties of all who enter that branch of the service. He had been designated as recruiting officer in a few cities of northern Michigan, and will be in the court house in Grayling every Saturday afternoon, from 2:30 o'clock until in the evening.

Fr. Riess is a native born German and has an understanding of the war situation from a larger angle than many. His faith and love for the fatherland has turned to hate and the autocratic government of Germany he classed as a curse to humanity. He said if the Kaiser considered his people and not the military power and selfish world ambitions, that he would, if necessary, sacrifice his crown and stop the war. As usual, Rev. Riess gave a most inspiring, patriotic address and words of counsel to the young men who occupied the seats before him.

Mr. Chalker is always full of "pep" whenever he talks at patriotic meetings. A veteran of the Civil War, and one who has been in the firing lines and seen hard service fighting for the stars and stripes, his love for Old Glory is stronger than ever.

Everybody likes to hear from "Comrade" Chalker; he is always enthusiastic, and his stories drive home some good, strong points.

Dr. O. Palmer, Grayling's grand old man, was in the audience and in response to an invitation from the chairman, mounted the platform and gave a short talk. It seemed like old times to hear again Dr. Palmer's voice and listen to his good words.

In the year 1861, he said, he was one of a lot of young men to leave for army service, much the same as our young men that were before him. He told some of his army service and said that if there was anything "grand" about him it was because of the training he had received in the army. He fought for the same principles as are being battled for to-day—justice and humanity.

For entertainment about fifteen members of the board of trade that had recently visited Bay City and learned there the celebrated Camp Custer song, sang it that evening. Sung with a perfect blending (?) of voices. The words were as follows:

Today is Monday. Monday hasseen pfeffer.  
Every German mother will wish the same to you.  
Today is Tuesday. Tuesday, string beans.  
(Repeat "Monday" etc.)  
Today is Wednesday. Wednesday s-o-u-p-i.  
(Repeat Monday and Tuesday)  
Today is Thursday. Thursday roast beef.  
(Repeat Wednesday, Tuesday, Monday)

Today is Friday. Friday F-is-h.  
Repeat Thursday, Wednesday, Tuesday, Monday.)  
Today is Saturday. Saturday, pay-day.

(Repeat Friday, Thursday, Wednesday, Tuesday, Monday.)  
Today is Sunday. Sunday church.  
(Repeat Saturday, Friday, Thursday, Wednesday, Tuesday, Monday.)

This feature was enjoyed as evidenced that the singers were compelled to repeat it as an encore.

Before closing the program, the chairman reviewed some of the work that was being done in the county. Among the things he said was that the work of registration of women was progressing well, and that all the Finnish women had registered in spite of intimations that they did not intend to do so.

Mr. Hanson said he had been honored by Governor Sleeper by being appointed a delegate from Michigan to attend a national war council to be held in Philadelphia, May 17-18.

A petition will be circulated to obtain members of the organization of "Loyal Citizens of America," and a synopsis of the work of that organization was read.

Mention was made that of Liberty Loan Honor flags can be sold by anyone. Those entitled to them will be furnished them free. Mr. Hanson suggested that our stores give out thrift stamps in charge upon certain days each week, and he suggested that that matter be handled by the Board of Trade and to see that all the stores, hotels and other places of business carry out this idea. Before finishing his talk he offered words of cheer and good suggestions to the boys of the draft.

Mr. Bates, of the draft board told why there were ten men instead of eight to leave there that night.

He mentioned personal matters that showed that the boys of Crawford county were not slackers, but were anxious to be of service to their country. He distributed comfort kits and "housewives" that had been provided by the Red Cross and ladies of the W. R. C.; also letters addressed to each individual of the quota, containing checks for \$26.00 from Rasmus Hanson.

A large number of people remained with the leaving soldiers until their train pulled out of the station, which was at about 3:00 a.m. The men were given rousing cheers as they entered the train, joining hundreds of others from other counties.

**COUNTY AGENTS COLUMN**

It is much to be regretted on the part of the County Agent anyway, that the potato meetings called for to be held during the fore part of May have got to be cancelled. Just as they had been nicely published and arranged for the agent was served with a summons from the United States Marshall to appear at Bay City on May 7th, to act as a traverse jury at the term of the Federal Court for the eastern district of Michigan which commences at that time. The agent had written the federal judge asking to be excused, when he received notice from the state leader of county agent work to attend a meeting of county agents to be held at Saginaw from May 7th to May 10th, and with orders to cancel all other engagements. Whether he can cancel the one with the United States court is a question but the fact remains that the whole series is going to be broken into and it will probably be best to cancel them altogether than to hold some and not hold others.

Farmers should read the articles that were published in the Avalanche and the Herald-News on treating seed to kill germs, by Dr. G. H. Coons, plant pathologist at the Agricultural College, and carefully follow the directions. It will save many dollars loss on the potato crop. This article covers much of the ground contemplated on being covered by the county agent at the potato meetings that were to have been held in May, now cancelled.

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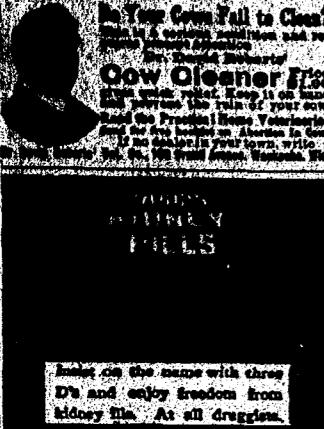
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## Does Your Back Ache?

DO YOU find it difficult to hold up your head and do your work? Distracting symptoms caused by unbalance conditions. General or specific treatment is required, merely local application of Piso's Tablets a valuable healing remedy, with antiseptic, astringent and tonic effects—simple in action and application, soothing and refreshing. The same in the name. Piso guarantees satisfaction.

## PISO'S TABLETS

Sold Everywhere  
60 Cents  
Sample Mailed Free—Address postcard  
THE PISO COMPANY  
400 Piso St.  
Warren, Pa.

## Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

For the prompt relief of Asthma and May Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

## When you "know"

you have a stomach it's time to suspect your liver. You need Beecham's Pills. Alazyliver and overworked kidneys allow food poisons to circulate in the blood and irritate the entire body.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.  
Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.



## W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 18-1918.

The Honest Lawyer. A New York lawyer tells of a conversation that occurred in his presence between a bank president and his son who was about to leave for the West, there to engage in business on his own account.

"Son," said the father, "on this, the threshold of your business life, I desire to impress one thought upon your mind: Honesty, ever and always, is the policy that is best."

"Yes, father," said the young man. "And by the way," added the gray-beard, "I would advise you to read up a little on corporation law. It will amaze you to discover how many things you can do in business way and still be honest."—Harper's Magazine.

## PROVEN SWAMP-ROOT

## AIDS WEAK KIDNEYS

The symptoms of kidney and bladder troubles are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition. The kidneys seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to more dangerous kidney troubles.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which, so many people say, soon heals and strengthens the kidneys, is a splendid kidney, liver and bladder medicine, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who use it.

A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Better get a bottle from your nearest drug store, and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper—Adv.

Honest Reply. "But s'pose it don't suit me after I get it home, and—"

"Mizus, oggi, ma'am," Frankly replied the proprietor of the Tote Fair Store at Tumlinville, Tex., "if it don't prove perfectly satisfactory in every respect I pledge you my word that I'll take it back and refund your money, but I'm not liar enough to promise that it will be cheerfully done."—Kansan City Star.

## Sothe Baby Flasher

That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c—Adv.

## Room for Improvement.

Artist—"That is the best picture I have painted." Friend—"Well, don't let that discourage you."

Gangs are superintendents in trouble factories.

When You Ever Need Care  
The Medicine Bag Remedy  
The Medicine Bag Remedy  
The Medicine Bag Remedy  
The Medicine Bag Remedy

## SENATE PASSES OVERMAN MEASURE

GIVES PRESIDENT BLANKET POWER TO CONTROL ALL WAR ACTIVITY.

## NOW AWAITS HOUSE ACTION

Many Senators Who Oppose Bill, Vote for It When Amendments Fall—Final Vote Was 63 to 13.

Washington—Rejecting all amendments designed to limit the president's authority, the senate on April 29 passed the Overman bill with its general grant of power for the executive to co-ordinate and reorganize government departments and other agencies during the war.

The vote on the measure, which im-

mediately went to the house, was 63 to 13, many senators who opposed the

bill.

## BUSINESS MEN ENJOY OUTING

(Continued from first page.)  
and declared that in this great war "No star in our flag shall be dimmed and not a stripe shall be assailed" and that America has gone into the battle with the greatest enthusiasm of any nation since the time of Jesus Christ. "Freedom for all forever."

C. M. Morfit, manager of the DuPont plant of Grayling, spoke on the splendid spirit of co-operation and good fellowship which exists between the DuPont company and the people of Grayling, a spirit which he said exists wherever the company is established, and Secretary Giebling, of the Grayling board of Trade, told "Why we are here," complimenting the Bay Cityans on their good fellowship and ending by saying that the city had been well named, "The Glad Hand Town."

### Visit Regent Theater.

Following the banquet the guests and hosts all visited the Regent theater, where a special program of music had been arranged for the benefit of the visitors, in addition to the regular attractions, and after the theater party the guests were entertained until a late hour at the Colonial and the Elks' clubs.

This morning the visitors were taken about the city in automobiles or made business calls. At noon they were entertained at luncheon at the club and before leaving for their homes all expressed themselves as "ready to come again," but not until their hosts had paid another visit to their own hustling city.

The guests and the Bay City business men who provided for their entertainment are as follows:

### The Visitors.

Holger F. Peterson, Hyman Joseph Wm. F. Johnston, Melvin A. Bates, E. J. Olson, G. N. Michelson, H. Garrison, F. H. Mills, F. M. Freeland, Harry Simpson, Geo. E. Smith, M. Brenner, T. P. Peterson, C. J. Hathaway, O. P. Schuman, Frank Dreese, Aaron Mitchell, (Rev.) C. W. Olson, Lloyd Hodgson, G. G. Pringle, E. J. Richards, Max Lansburg, J. A. Kalahar, C. L. Tromble, Frank Ahman, Dr. C. R. Keyport, Dr. C. A. Canfield, Adler Jorgenson, R. Lietz, Thos Cassidy, Emil Giebling, C. M. Morfit, Nicholas Schultz, Wm. H. Hammond, Peter Jorgenson, Julius Nelson, Holger Hanson, Hans Peterson, Clayton Hodgson, Geo. Burke, Walter Cowell, E. F. Matson.

### The Hostess.

The Agricultural Life Insurance Co., Aladdin Company, Alert Pipe & Supply Co., C. W. Ames, Bay City Auto Co., H. E. Buck & Sons, Bay City Bank, Bay County Savings Bank, Bay City Iron Co., Bay City Grocer Co., Broas, Galloway & Co., Boshbringer Bros., Bromfield & Colvin, Bay City Times Tribune, Bay City Tire & Supply Co., Bay City Hardware Co., S. R. Bichard, Bay City Dredge Works, Thos. H. Burton Clute Coal & Supply Co., Consumer's Power Co., Chatfield Milling & Grain Co., The Cornwall Company, Central Michigan Oakland Co., Geo. S. Dilas, Dr. Pond Powder Co., R. B. Eddy, Franck-Chicory Co., Ford & Simon, First National Bank, C. H. Frantz, Farmers' State Savings Bank, Eugene Fifeid, J. P. Greenwald, Robert Gage Coal Co., C. & J. Gregory, Grabowsky Bros., Hubbell Auto Sales Co., Hahn Cigar Co., Hammond-Standish & Co., Hanson-Ward Veneer Co., Hawley Dry Goods Co., Herman Hiss & Co., Industrial Works, Jenison Hardware Co., Kneeland-Bigelow Co., S. S. Kresge Co., Lewis Mfg. Co., Louis Drug Co., T. F. Marston, Michigan State Telephone Co., E. J. Miller, Mohr Hardware & Furniture Co., Marcoux Co., National Grocer Co., L. E. Oppenheim & Co., Oppenheim & Levy, People's Commercial & Savings Bank, Rosebury & Sons, Ross & Wentworth, Rechlin Hardware Co., Regent Theater, Schepper & Covert, B. E. Stewart, Peter Smith & Sons, Thorne Electric Co., H. J. Tierney & Bros, Tanner & Dailey, W. H. Tomlinson & Co., Jay Thompson & Co., Vassar Knitting Co., World's Star Knitting Co., Westover-Kamm Co., F. W. Woodward Co., Robert Woodworth, Walter's Department Store, H. G. Wendland & Co.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Grayling men had a good time. The above article that appeared in the Bay City Times-Tribune, April 26th tells the story. There were a great many things said in the speeches that showed that a most cordial and friendly spirit already existed among the business men of both cities. A personal compliment was paid to Mr. R. Hanson of this city, who had been unable to be with his fellow citizens upon that occasion.

Bay City is called "The Glad Hand Town" and fully merits the title. There is a splendid lot of business men in that city and when occasion demands attention to visitors they at once lay aside their business affairs and make it a business to see that all are properly welcomed and that their stay in the city is made enjoyable and interesting.

F. C. Westover, president of the Bay City Board of Commerce, personally took it upon himself to head the reception committee to meet the Grayling citizens at the train and then remained with them until the last man had left their beautiful city. And he was not alone in this for others also gave their time and added to the pleasantness of the meet-

**MAYOR R. V. MUNDY OF BAY CITY.**  
Mayor R. V. Mundy welcomed the Grayling delegation and said that he was at Grayling at the time the new hotel was opened and remembered the good time he had while there. He said that the town was ours and hoped we would enjoy our visit.

ing by their co-fellowship.

Our Grayling men are indeed very grateful to our neighbors for the grand reception and good time they received at their hands. All are looking forward to many more happy gatherings of these groups of men during the years to come.

### SEND BOYS TO FARMS, KEELER

**State School Superintendent Says Boys Must Replace Men to Raise Food Needed by Nation.**

(From the address of Mr. Fred L. Keeler, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered at the State Conference of the United States Boys' Working Reserve in the Senate Chamber, Lansing, on March 7, 1918.)

"I want to say, as your superintendent of Public Instruction, that we endorse the United States Boys' Working Reserve. I know that you all believe we are right up against the real thing and that one of the most essential things is food. It is some job to replace the men who are across the water and are in the different continents in this country and we have no source to draw from except boys—and women; and my position as superintendent of Public Instruction is to take the boys from the schools when they are needed. I also think that credit should be given these boys, the same kind of credit, the same amount of credit, that would have been given them had they remained in school.

"I want to assure you that the Department of Public Instruction is at your service for anything it can do to aid this work."

**Enlistment into the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve** is a voluntary, patriotic service, and not at all compulsory as to when and how the boy who enlists shall abandon the service, subject always to his parents' consent that he shall abandon it. The Oath of Service is a moral obligation, that it has to do with the particular tasks that the boy elects to undertake; and that, without the consent of his parents, no force of Government will be employed, or, under the terms of agreement can be employed, to compel him to keep his Oath or to punish him for its violation.

For purposes of enrollment the physical examination of candidates for membership can be satisfactorily conducted by enrolling officers. Only when there arises a case, and it will but occasionally arise, where the boy, from his appearance and from his answers to questions, reveals some physical insufficiency should he be subject to the examination of a trained physician.

An Enrollment Button showing the Great Seal of the United States with the word "RECRUIT" displayed upon it. This button is to be given to the boys at the time of their enrollment into the Reserve.

**WILLING BOY WILL MAKE GOOD**  
Working Reserve Will Be a Success If Farmer Co-Operates.

At the Conference of County Directors of the Boys' Working Reserve, held at Lansing on March 7th it was demonstrated by many speakers that the Boys' Working Reserve was of value to the farmer. Among other speakers was the Hon. Mr. Sculley of Alma, and we quote a few extracts from his address:

"Another thing, a farmer will say to me 'My time is worth four or five or six dollars a day to my business. How can I afford to spend the time to take this young man to do my work?' Now as a matter of fact if you will take this man from the Boys' Reserve out upon the farm and place some confidence in him and as he is trained somewhat along the line of your work throw responsibility upon him. Responsibility is what counts. If farmers will let the young man know occasionally that he is making good, that they are pleased with his work and that he is going to succeed it will be very good for the young man and the results will be that he will do his work that much better."

"We owe something to the young man of today who is going to be the man of tomorrow, and I feel it is our duty to take upon ourselves the responsibility of bringing some of these young men from the city out upon the farm, that they may have some taste of rural life and at the same time do something to help win this war."

**For a Sprained Ankle.**  
As soon as possible after the injury is received get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and follow the plain printed directions which accompany the bottle.

### FOOD CONSERVATION NOTES. The Food Administration Makes The Following Announcement:

Washington, March 23, 1918.  
If we are to furnish the allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest—and this is a military necessity—we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent of our normal consumption. Reserving a margin for distribution to the Army and for special cases leaves for general consumption approximately 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly per person. Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable, and therefore require a larger proportion of wheat products than cereals baked in the household. Our Army and Navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of bread from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation condition we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people, and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1½ pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto not to serve to any guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals containing a total of more than 2 ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than 6 pounds of wheat products per month per guest, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the house-holders.

3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where 1 pound was sold before and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat-flour purchases beyond 70 per cent of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

5. Manufacturers using wheat prod-

ucts for use food purposes should reduce use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, etc.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households can not subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than 1½ pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional program in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own Army we propose to supplement the voluntary cooperation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions on distribution, which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions; until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice, and co-operation of the distribution orders.

### Do You Enjoy Life?

A man in good physical condition is almost certain to enjoy life, while the bilious and dyspeptic are despondent, do not enjoy their meals and feel miserable a good share of the time. This ill feeling is nearly always unnecessary. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets to tone up the stomach, improve the digestion and regulate the bowels is all that is needed. Try it.



(Copyright, by McClure Syndicate.)

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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